

## SOON READY WITH A PLAN FOR CANAL

Engineers Will Make Recommendations to Governor This Month for I. & M.

Governor Dunne and party went down the Illinois and Michigan canal from Joliet to La Salle last month. The governor said the canal is a jewel in the crown of the commonwealth, that contains invaluable latent possibilities, that with its revival will come an addition to Illinois transportation facilities that will directly and indirectly aid the pocketbook of every citizen of the state.

The Illinois and Michigan canal has greater tonnage possibilities, if enlarged than any 63 miles of railway in the country.

Shipments of freight are made via the canal to Joliet, Morris, Ottawa and La Salle by the Chicago, St. Louis and Gulf Transportation company and the Morton Salt company.

They have made arrangements for wharves at points along the route and are building warehouses.

With a rehabilitated canal it will mean a good waterway from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico, river business will show a wonderful increase within the next few years.

Traffic through the Hennepin canal will also be boosted far beyond what it is at present.

The four engineers, W. A. Shaw of the public utilities commission, L. K. Sherman of the rivers and lakes commission, E. J. Kelly and Lyman E. Cooley of the sanitary district who were with the governor on the trip down the canal in August, and have been required by him to make a report on a plan of rehabilitating the canal with recommendations so that the same will be received not later than Sept. 15.

The most discussed plan proposes: The reconstruction and enlargement of five locks in the Illinois and Michigan canal between Joliet and Ottawa.

The joining of the canal with the Illinois river between Marseilles and Ottawa by cutting a new channel about a half mile in length.

The construction of new locks near the junction of the canal and river.

The dredging of the canal to a depth of eight feet between Joliet and the proposed connection with the Illinois river.

The construction of a dam in the Illinois river just above Starved Rock, thus backing up water to Ottawa, assuring the necessary depth at the canal junction.

This development, engineers estimate roughly would cost between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

In figuring on the proposed scheme of water ways improvement the engineers who are to report to Governor Dunne favor construction of locks double the size of those now used. Modern concrete locks instead of the old stones, 25 to 40 feet wide and 179 or 200 feet long are contemplated.

Locks of this size could accommodate 500-ton barges, which is the size commonly used on the Hennepin canal and on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. If the proposed improvement is made, merchandise can be carried by water route between Chicago and New Orleans and to intermediate points and to cities along the Mississippi in the northwest.

To assist these engineers the canal commissioners have sent the state boat down the canal to make soundings every 600 feet so as to give the engineers all necessary data and information for their report.

## French Artillery Retreats Before Terrible Onslaught of Germans

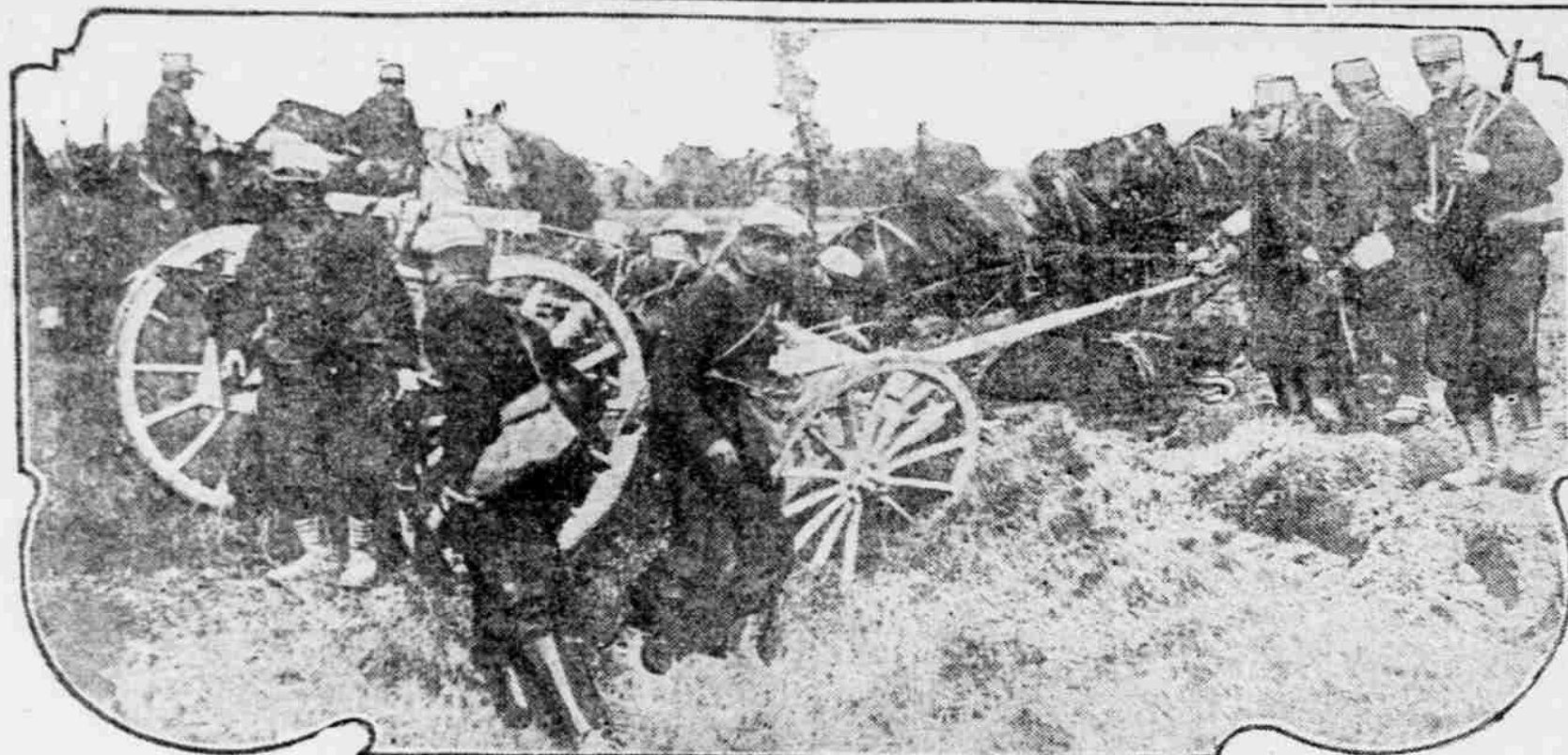


Photo shows French artillery in retreat. Note the dead horse. (c) Underwood & Underwood.

## From An American School Girl Living In Berlin

Berlin, Germany, Aug. 12, 1914.

It is nearly two weeks since Germany declared war against Russia and Serbia in order to stay true to her "bond" with Austria-Hungary and to prevent her fall. Germany is splendid in her actions and three cheers for the Kaiser. Nothing could compare with the "mobilisierung" of the troops. Within two hours after the declaration of war, every bridge and every train line was guarded. An acquaintance of mine was in a small town just a short distance from Berlin about an hour and a half after the call to arms and as he was waiting for his train, 12 men of the village marched into the depot, saluted to "beamer" (or officer always in charge of anything belonging to the government) and showed their orders. These orders they had had for years always in preparation of a war. On the cards was the command to present themselves at the depot within an hour of the call, to take the swords, pistols and "mutzen" (uniform caps), which the officers would give them and then guard the tracks and prevent any enemy in the train from doing damage. All summer guests in the bath resorts were notified that only two or three passenger trains would still run and those baths which are fortifications were emptied of all civilians within 24 hours. (Mother got back from St. Peter on the last train and was under way from early morning until 4 o'clock the next night, a journey which is generally accomplished in ten hours, in cutting off passenger trains the soldiers were enabled to come from any part of the country where they were residing in peace, to present themselves at whatever place to which their command called them. The first call was on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 6 p. m.

On Sunday great excitement reigned and Berlin was swarming with the crowds. The feelings which the people brought with them were the same no matter what class or party; all were sorry it was necessary to fight, but all were happy for the opportunity. Not a soul felt it could have been different and not a soul was against the emperor's policy. Not a single socialist but joined solemnly in the resolves to beat the Russians. In what other country where there are so many thousands of socialists will you find that each and every one says, "of course, we fight when there is danger of being overrun." Just think, the Russians were preparing and had given all orders to attack the German border before declaring their enmity and when Germany finally made the declaration the Russians were already nearing the border and no war had been declared on their side. It was impossible for Germany to remain idle longer when any moment the Russians would make an attack. Germany wanted peace, but self-defense made it impossible.

Soon after, France announced her enmity and small squabbles took place in Alsace-Lorraine, where, however, the mostly French population was for Germany. In France no one was for the war except Poincaré's party. In Russia not even the czar desired it, also only the ruling party. One day last week it was found out by well-informed circles that the French were planning a march through neutral Belgium in order to enter Germany through the Rhine. To prevent this, Germany asked the Belgian government for permission to march troops through their country. This desire was refused and the only remaining thing to do was to go anyway. So German troops began to march. Then England, under the hand of Sir Edward Grey, proclaimed war against Germany and Austria-Hungary, and for Russia and France. Why England should join forces with Russia of all countries and go against Germany, who is so related through blood ties must remain a sentence with a large question mark. This past week has been a continuous line of victories for the Germans. First the small Hapag steamer Koenigin Luise, a few weeks ago carrying pleasure seeking passengers to and from the different resorts along the North sea and Elbe river, was turned over to the marine. She boldly steamed to the mouth of the Thames and laid mines. There she met her antagonist, the Amphion. She was sunk with her bold men, but the Amphion likewise met her fate by running on the mines laid by the Koenigin Luise. Then came the fight of Luttich in Belgium, where the inhabitants had refused the German entrance. A small body made the first attack and were thrown back with small loss. Their second attack was successful and Luttich fell into the hands of the Germans. Constantly news comes from Ost Preussen, where the Russians are constantly being driven back.

Their harbor of Liban was set ablaze by the small warrior Augsburg. Poland has embraced the Germans and looks forward to possible freedom from the tyrannical yoke of the Russians. The fear of possibly worse suppressions after the war prevents them from openly declaring their enmity. On Sunday, the 9th, the Russians themselves destroyed the whole city of Haugo in Finland in order to prevent entrance to St. Petersburg. They exploded all the piers, warehouses, etc., with dynamite so that nothing would fall into the hands of the Germans. Cholera and mutiny are also among the Russians. All through news has been leading up to what happened in Lorraine yesterday. Oh, but one more victory first. On Monday came the news of the battle of Mulhausen. The French had been permitted to push on to Mulhausen. Here they met the German troops and were beaten, the whole division being driven toward the Alps. Now last night the extras proclaimed the battle of Legarde in Lorraine. A banner, two batteries and 700 captives lost by the French, who were then driven back into the woods of Paroy. In Belgium the Germans have been massacred by the inhabitants of Brussels and other towns. Women and children were thrown out of windows and throngs gathered around those who escaped to the streets and shot at them and stabbed them. A German who escaped through Holland has told all that they went through. Hundreds were killed that night of horrors. In Russia the Germans were also ill treated and many sent to Siberia. In France nothing serious occurred except harsh words and some quarrels. In England the Germans are not permitted to leave their houses and are under constant police violence. How differently the foreigners

are treated in Germany. As many as possible of the Russians, French and English were sent per special trains to their respective homes, but those that are here remain in peace as long as they do nothing to excite suspicion. Several Russians were convicted as spies; some tried to infect water with cholera bacillus and others to dynamite bridges, etc. Otherwise all live in peace.

The Americans are greatly honored and in every way aided by the Germans. Last night the Oberbürgermeister Wermuth, Excellenz von Hardeck, Ambassador Gerard and others spoke to the Americans assembled for that purpose in the "Rathaus". They thanked the Americans for their friendship and the aid they are giving the Red Cross. Then they told how much they wished those who were sent per the special train to Holland and then on a Holland line would take newspapers and give true accounts of the state of affairs in Germany, as England and France have cut the cable to the United States and give false reports. The hundreds then sang "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles." "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and other songs. Then three cheers for the Kaiser and hyp, hyp, hurra! Mother was there and saw it all, so this is a proof of the friendship between Germans and Americans. All Americans, or at any rate most of them, wear little American flags to distinguish them from other foreigners. Berlin is swarming with them. Last Sunday the American church collected for the Red Cross and the church itself will be turned over as hospital or what is most necessary. Everyone does his best to help along. Of course all Americans are more or less penniless as no mail comes from America. The consul does its best to help and the Brasch and Rothenstein Express company will take all the Americans leaving for Holland free of charge and their branch in New York will do the same. They likewise will store free for three months, if necessary.

England has taken possession of the German colony Togo in Africa and is now attacking Darassalam. She seems to want all the German colonies and Germany is willing, as it cannot be helped. Germany only wishes to do what is right and just think six to two: England, France, Serbia, Belgium and even little Montenegro against Germany and Austria-Hungary, and Germany and Austria-Hungary have only victories to report. The number of volunteers besides the standing army amounts to thousands. Hundreds who reported at various regiments in the hope of being taken, were sent back disappointed—in one division along there were 31 too many. Several young fellows I know tell how they traveled long distances with their comrades and found everything overfilled. Men who serve are between 17 and 45 years of age and every boy under 17 and every man over 45 has enlisted as volunteers or "Freikillier," as they are called here. The enthusiasm of the troops is wonderful. It is not a wild, overjoyed making of noise, but a solemn, quiet positive assurance of being in the right, a firm knowledge of "mein Gott in Himmel" and above all each one feels in his heart we must and we will win. And then in between comes their absolute trust in Kaiser Wilhelm and their gratitude to the Empress who is all over attending to the proper care of the soldiers. She "die Kaiserin von Deutschland," has sent six sons to the front each at the head of a regiment and each into the thick of the battle. The care of the soldiers is wonderful. At every station within such and such a distance from the last stopping place, the soldiers being transported to the frontier are fed by the company of women who are attending the meals. These kitchens in which the stoves are built with pipes for smoke opening out through the board roof. Great kettles of the food which consists of rice, vegetables, potatoes, meat and seasoning cooked to a delicious dish are constantly steaming. These kettles are so made that there is no possibility for the food to burn. A kind of toaster rests about a quarter way from the bottom, on which the solid particles are put, the water, or rather soup then boils around it. Boil over it likewise cannot as the lids are so arranged that no attention need be wasted. From morning till night women sit and peel potatoes and prepare the

vegetables. A train with soldiers puffs along at the appointed time, the doors are thrown open, the command is given, the soldiers take their places around the long tables standing ready for them. Women bring buckets of the steaming tempting food and of floors and men partake. At night the so-called cold meal is served although consisting of coffee, etc. The train arrives, a commander appears in a doorway, the bugle sounds and every man is willing to interrupt his dreams to drink some coffee. The train goes on. And this is how the men are cared for on their way to the frontier. How differently in Russia—cholera and neglect reign supreme. Several troops surrendered before a blow was struck in order to get a square meal as captives of the Germans.

Yes, it is all very splendid and in thinking over the wonderful organization of these troops, one almost forgets the horrors of this war, the thousands of lives which will be lost. And why was it begun? Because Russia wished to use Austria-Hungary's quarrel with Serbia as an excuse to attack Germany, because Germany is a member of the Dreibund, or triple alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy). (Italy has declared her neutrality). To think that almost a world war has been started. And in this century,

too. Germany has had 43 years of peace.

I have told you nearly all there is to tell and in the meantime it has become Thursday, Aug. 13, at 1 o'clock. This afternoon mother is going to the station to see whether some American leaving for Holland will not take this letter along and mail it in America, as no mail can leave Germany because no German boats sail and England is on the watch. When these Americans will arrive in New York, no one knows, but every one solemnly prays for their safe voyage and that no dangers await them at the hands of the English. As to our leaving Germany, we say no. As long as our money reaches, all is O. K., then one borrows from some one till money from America reaches us again. Of course for a while that is impossible as England would permit person will be quoted by my version of the case and you may be sure it is the true one.

## FRENCH RIVER IS CHOKED BY DEAD IN GREAT BATTLE

(Continued From Page Two.)

come down, smashing everything in their way.

The stationmaster, a brave old type, and one or two porters, had demanded to stay on to the last.

"We are here," he said, as though the Germans would have to reckon with him, but he was emphatic in his request for me to leave at once if another train could be got away, which was very uncertain.

As a matter of fact, after a bad quarter of an hour I was put on the last train to escape from this threatened town, and left it with the sound of German guns in my ears, followed by a dull explosion when the bridge behind me was blown up.

Escape Narrowly.

My train, in which there were only four other men, skirted the German army and by a twist in the line almost ran into the enemy's country, but we rushed through the night, and the engine driver laughed and put his only hand up to salute when I stepped out to the platform of an unknown station. "The Germans won't get us, after all," he said. "It was a little risky, all the same."

The station was crowded with French soldiers, and they were soon telling me their experiences of the hard fighting in which they had been engaged. They were dirty, unshaven, dusty from head to foot, scorched by the August sun, in tattered uniforms and broken boots, but they were beautiful men for all their dirt, and the laughing courage, quiet confidence and unbragging simplicity with which they assured me that the Germans would soon be caught in a death trap and sent to their destruction filled me with admiration which I cannot express in words.

All the odds were against them. They had fought the hardest of all actions—the retirement from the fight-

## POWERS AGREE ON WIRELESS USAGE

Bryan Announces That All Will Be Permitted to Send in Code and Cipher.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Secretary Bryan announced that the question of the use of wireless by European belligerent powers has been settled by an arrangement through which all of the powers would be permitted to send and receive messages in code or cipher.

Secretary Bryan issued this statement:

"The government has reached a decision in regard to the use of high power wireless stations during the European war. Hereafter all belligerents may send and receive wireless messages in code or cipher. The American censors at the stations will be furnished with copies of the code and cipher books so as to be in a position to determine that the neutrality of the United States is not violated. The code and cipher books as well as the messages sent are to remain known only to the official censors and to the United States government.

"Thus far the British and Germans have acquiesced in this limited use of the wireless stations. As the enforcement of the executive order on April 5, placing high powered stations under censorship was left to the decision of the secretary of navy, that department will decide upon the regulation under which these messages will be transmitted."

ing line—but they had absolute faith in the ultimate success of the allied arms.

## BERNSTORFF IS A CALLER

Ambassador Visits White House and Avoids War Talk.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called on President Wilson Thursday for the first time since his return from Germany. He was received in the blue room and the European war was not mentioned, the ambassador merely paying his respects and his call lasting only a few minutes. The ambassador also spent but a few minutes at the state department, where he went to introduce a new attaché of the embassy.

"Unfortunately," says the Rochester Post-Express, "the American tourist will forget all about annoyances, exactions and insults in 1914 as soon as the war is over." If the war is not over by next year, perhaps the American tourist will discover South America. Eventually, of course, he may discover his own country.

## Panic Stricken Belgians Fleeing From the Germans



Refugees from the outlying villages fleeing for safety in Brussels.



Panic stricken, the Belgian populace is fleeing before the advance of the Germans. They are leaving behind not only their homes, but all their possessions, perhaps to be burned or confiscated by the invaders. These pictures show Belgian refugees on the road between Brussels and Malines.

## TOLD HIS SON IS DEAD, SAYS "FIGHT ON"



GENERAL CASTLENAU AND SON WHO LOST LIFE.

When one of the sons of General Castlenau, a member of the advisory board of the French minister of war, was killed in the early fighting under circumstances which caused his name to be quoted in dispatches, the news came as a shock to the general. Immediately after he had been informed of his loss the grizzled soldier turned to those about him and said: "Gentlemen, let us continue." Thereupon he resumed the direction of the battle.